

FORZE RUMENE HANNO GIA' INVASO L'UNGHERIA; I RUSSI SI PREPARANO

Take Jonsescu Parla della Fratellanza Italo-Rumena Che Ha Portato alla Guerra Contro l'Austria

VERSO LA VITTORIA

ROMA, 29 Agosto. La dichiarazione di guerra da parte della Romania all'Austria, seguita prontamente a quella dell'Italia alla Germania, ha provocato un entusiasmo in Italia. Si sapeva che un trattato di alleanza esisteva tra l'Italia e la Romania, trattato che legava le due nazioni latine contro gli imperi centrali, ma ora si è certo che l'Italia e la Romania agiranno di pieno concerto in tutte le questioni che agiteranno in Balcani.

Take Jonsescu, l'instancabile propagandista anti-tedesco in Romania, ha fatto al corrispondente del Corriere della Sera le seguenti dichiarazioni: "La Romania ha sempre apprezzato i sentimenti di vera fratellanza che l'Italia ha mostrato verso di noi. L'Italia fu la prima nazione che riconobbe l'indipendenza della Romania e ci ha sempre appoggiati in tutte le questioni riguardanti le popolazioni rumene della Macedonia. Noi siamo ben lieti di vedere l'Italia stabilita a Valona e speriamo che essa non abbandonerà mai quel porto albanese. Noi non abbiamo illusioni su ciò. L'Italia potrà rimanere in Albania soltanto se l'Austria e la Germania saranno battute. Una Germania vittoriosa avrebbe bisogno di Salonico e di Costantinopoli, che sarebbe un colpo mortale agli interessi italiani in Oriente. Ora l'instancabile lotta di interessi esiste tra l'Austria e la Romania."

Telegrammi da Berlino dicono che le truppe rumene hanno incominciato l'invasione dell'Ungheria e che tra rumeni ed austro-ungarici si combatte di già nelle Alpi di Transilvania. Il primo scontro si ebbe subito dopo la notificazione dello stato di guerra, domenica sera, ma non pare si sia trattato di fatto d'arme importante. Sembra che le forze rumene tendano ad impadronirsi di Hermannstadt, ex capitale della Transilvania, che si trova a sole 15 miglia dalla frontiera. La Transilvania è stata presidiata da circa 150,000 austro-tedeschi.

Intanto si aspetta che i russi che sono già concentrati ai confini della Romania si dirigano verso la Bulgaria, e si aspetta pure che la Grecia segua la Romania, specialmente dopo l'occupazione di Kavala da parte delle forze bulgare.

Terza sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca: Sulla fronte del Trentino il nemico esegui piccoli attacchi contro le nostre posizioni di Val Fargolida, dell'Adamello, del Monte Zasio, dell'altopiano di Asiago, della zona di val di Passa, del Favisio, di Val Visdengo e de l'alto Piave. L'attacco su Monte Zasio fu preceduto dall'uso di gas asfissianti che però non ebbero alcun effetto essendo le nostre truppe fornite di maschere. Il nemico fu respinto disperdendo con perdite notevoli ed ha anche lasciato alcuni prigionieri nelle nostre mani.

Nell'alta valle del But le batterie pesanti nemiche hanno spiegato grande attività.

Nella zona di Gorizia e sul Carso truppe occasionali ma persistenti sono state dirette dal nemico contro i sobborghi della città, i ponti sull'Isonzo e le nostre linee del Vallone. La nostra artiglieria ha risposto vigorosamente disturbando il nemico nei suoi lavori di consolidamento.

CZAR'S FORCES BEGIN BIG DRIVE AGAINST BULGARIAN TROOPS

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Fighting side by side, have checked the first rush of the Rumanians, which was undertaken before the Teutonic soldiers knew that Rumania had formally declared war against Austria-Hungary.

The prompt declaration of war against Rumania by Germany shows that this country is going to take an important part in the operations precipitated by the intervention of the newest enemy of the Central Powers.

Long before Rumania opened hostilities the German General Staff, foreseeing the swing of affairs in Rumania, began massing Austro-German troops and artillery along the Hungarian-Rumanian border and along the Danube in Serbia. The Rumanians had concentrated a heavy force of troops at Turau Severin, on the Danube, with the intention of beginning a drive into Serbia. However, belief has been expressed by some military critics that the Rumanians will not undertake any extensive operations against the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies in the Balkans until the Russian army, which has been stationed upon the Rumanian frontier in Bessarabia, has joined the Rumanians.

Turu Severin is 75 miles from the railway line which constitutes the chief artery of communication between Germany and Turkey. Rumania lost no time in striking her first blow after the declaration of war, and the fighting which developed at Tothen-Tomas pass, south of Kronstadt, is becoming more violent as reinforcements of men and guns reach both sides.

The Kaiser, who has been inspecting the defensive works in Galicia, will return to Berlin this week. He will immediately confer with the War Office and other Government officials upon the military and economic results which may be expected from Rumania's entry into the conflict.

Berlin is keeping close watch upon developments in Greece and the press has begun to warn the people that further embarrassments may be expected in the Balkans. A similar tone was adopted concerning Rumania for two weeks before King Ferdinand's Government declared war.

Significance is attached to the fact that Prince Andrew of Greece is now in England and will be the guest of King George. A special train was provided for the departure of the Rumanian Ministers and their staffs to Germany and Austro-Hungary. The Rumanian Minister asked for a farewell interview with Doctor Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, but it was refused.

Germany, it is stated, is going into the campaign against Rumania wholeheartedly. There was not a dissenting voice in the Federal Council when it was proposed that Germany support Austria.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Rumania has already put an army of 600,000 men in the field, supported by 1000 guns, says a dispatch from Bucharest today. The main Rumanian army will be commanded by General Ilesko.

MACKENSEN WILL LEAD GERMAN-BULGARIAN ARMIES IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29. Field Marshal von Mackensen, who led the successful Austro-German campaign through Serbia a year ago, will be in command of the German-Bulgarian armies operating against Rumania, according to Berlin dispatches today. Russian troops have entered Rumania from Bessarabia to reinforce the Rumanian Army. If the Russians intend to attack Bulgaria they will have to traverse about

145 miles of Rumanian territory before reaching the Bulgarian border. It is reported from Vienna that the Bulgarians have blown up a number of bridges across the Danube.

Dispatches from Germany say that Turkey and Bulgaria are expected to declare war against Rumania within 24 hours. The entrance of Rumania has lengthened the eastern front nearly 900 miles, which necessitates heavy reinforcements in that zone of hostilities.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT ON RUMANIAN FRONTIER; LARGE FORCES ASSEMBLING

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

A great battle may be fought along the Rumanian frontier within a few hours. Rumania has been concentrating large forces along the Transylvania border for several days, the Tagblatt reported today. The Teutonic forces took prompt measures to guard against a sudden invasion and have massed sufficient troops to meet the Rumanian attack.

The patrol skirmishes reported in yesterday's official statement may mark the beginning of an important engagement. The Berlin newspapers commented with great restraint today upon Rumania's entrance into the war. The general opinion of German critics is that Rumania will play no important part in military affairs except that it will be necessary to regroup the forces of the Central Powers to some extent to meet the new enemy. The Lokal Anzeiger points out that the Rumanian declaration does not affect the food situation because Rumania has exported little food to Germany and Austria lately.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg held a lengthy conference today with the leading ministers including Doctor Helfferich, Vice Chancellor, and Acting Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Treutler Brantsest.

Increasing violence marked the fighting on the Verdun front last night. The French made considerable progress in attacks.

The Germans renewed their efforts to recapture Fleury, but their attacks were all repulsed by the French, the War Office announced in its communique today.

The Germans also attacked near Fort Vaux, east of Fleury, but there, too, their assaults broke down under the fire of the French artillery and machine guns.

South of Thiaumont Work the French made a strong counter-attack near Hill 320, gaining some ground. The success in this zone has enabled the French to extend their position northwest of Fleury.

80,000 RUMANIANS MOVE ON TRANSYLVANIA CITIES; GERMANS AID AUSTRILIANS

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Eighty thousand Rumanian troops already are moving toward the Transylvania frontier for the invasion of Hungary. Advance guards of this Rumanian force have crossed the Hungarian boundary in a swift advance on the two Transylvanian cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. It is these forces which engaged the Teutons in the Rottenburg Pass, 15 miles from Hermannstadt, and in the passes a few miles from Kronstadt.

The whole Rumanian troop movement is



GENERAL AVERESCU Commander of the Rumanian Army, who has already struck a blow at the Teutonic forces by leading the troops of King Ferdinand toward the Austrian strongholds in Transylvania and the eastern Carpathians.

going forward like clockwork, the meager advices received here today indicated. King Ferdinand's army, almost completely mobilized and awaiting the word of war, are prepared to strike quickly on whatever front the Rumanian General Staff determines to start its major campaign.

The Germans acted with equal swiftness in meeting the new enemy in the Balkans. Dispatches from Lausanne today said that the Teutons closed the Swiss frontier less than an hour after Italy declared war on Germany. The German General Staff knew this preceded a declaration from Rumania and it is believed began shifting troops eastward to reinforce the Austrians several hours before news of the Rumanian declaration of war was generally known.

The first official statement reporting the capture of Rumanian prisoners came from the German War Office, indicating that German troops already are stiffening the Austrian lines along Rumania's frontier.

The whole Balkan war theater has been

set aflame by Rumania's entrance into the war. Several pro-Ally demonstrations occurred in Athens when the news was received there early yesterday and the Venizelos newspapers are renewing their demand that Greece enter the war. Telegraphic advices from Berlin today indicated that Germany is watching the Greek situation with some anxiety.

A dispatch from Copenhagen today stated that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will receive the Greek Minister tomorrow.

From the same source it was reported that Bulgaria has taken "important military steps" to meet the expected Rumanian advance.

BRITISH PRESS CLOSER TO THIEPVAL OBJECTIVE IN FIGHT AT NIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The British pressed still closer to Thiepval last night, advancing southeast of the village, the War Office announced today.

The official statement referred to the fighting in the Somme front as minor operations.

On the outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy the British forces have been busily engaged in consolidating and strengthening their new positions.

SERBIANS WIN NEW SUCCESS OVER BULGARIANS; CAPTURE TRENCHES NEAR VETRENIK

SALONICA, Aug. 29. Serbian troops have captured more Bulgarian trenches and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in fighting on the Vetrenik front, it was officially announced today. Their success was won in a night attack.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The new Serbian army is fighting gallantly in a vigorous offensive in Macedonia, and is not being beaten back by the Bulgars, as the latter claim, the War Office announced last night.

Near Vetrenik, west of the Vardar River, the Serbs have made considerable progress in hard fighting with their old enemies. Near Kukurov the Serbs have made an important advance, the War Office says, and have repeatedly defeated the Bulgars.

The Bulgars announced a few days ago that on August 21 the Serbians had made 18 successive air force counter-attacks, which the Bulgars repulsed. In this region the War Office expressly contradicts this statement.

In the region west of Kavala the Bulgars have occupied several points that the Greeks have abandoned. The British have

bombarded enemy forces at the mouth of the Struma, where the British took up their positions after Kavala was evacuated by the Greeks.

The British statement, telegraphed here, says that the artillery fire about Doiran, where the main offensive is likely to start, silenced Bulgarian guns, which were bombarding the British positions.

The statement says that the Serbs repulsed three Bulgar attacks further west, on the Banica-Ostrovo road.

GERMANS FIRE 2000 POISON GAS SHELLS AT RUSSIANS BUT FAIL TO GAIN SUCCESS

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Strong German attacks against the Russian positions in Volhynia have been repulsed, says an official statement issued by the War Office today.

The Germans are using vast quantities of shells containing poison gas. During one day's bombardment the Germans fired 2000 such shells.

DUTCH GROWING RESTLESS UNDER UNHEEDED PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The German Government, through its Minister at The Hague, has denied responsibility for virtually all of the incidents growing out of the destruction of Dutch shipping, and thus far has not seen its way clear to offer promises of indemnity in the principal cases at issue, the State Department was advised today by the American Embassy in London. Semiofficial dispatches to the British capital, these confidential advices, said, told of

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great unrest among the Dutch population because of their unheeded protests. Diplomatic messages from The Hague also said that the Dutch people are becoming more restive under the apparent lack of protection given their lives and property by their Government. One dispatch from Minister Van Dyke, contained this comment: "The history of the Netherlands Government's foreign relations since the war began plainly shows that the Government's protests have been entirely impartial to each belligerent. Most of the questions remain undecided. England continues to demand neutral mails and to make endless difficulties to import trade."

The department also was officially advised of the issuance of a supplement to the Orange Book, describing injuries suffered by Holland through mail seizures and vessel detentions.

Germany Stops Beet Seed Export

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Germany will permit no exportation of sugar beet seed until her own demands have been supplied this autumn. The State Department today so advised Senator Phelan, of California, who has been making representations on behalf of western farmers.



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